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The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845

OVERLAND CHINA MAIL
PUBLISHED EVERY
MAIL DAY.
Contains the Weekly News
of Hongkong and the
Far East.
Price (including Postage) to any
part of the world \$13
per annum.

No 17,136.

號十二月四年八十壹百九千壹英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1918.

午戊戌歲年七國民華中

PRICE \$3.00 Per Month.

**THORNE'S
OLD V.A.T.
No. 4.
SCOTCH WHISKY.**
SOLE AGENTS:
A.S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS
HONGKONG.
TEL. 616.

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN OR ASIATIC or
INDIAN desiring to leave the
Colony should apply to person at the
Central Police Station between the hours
of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
daily.
Applicants will be required to produce
Passports or identification papers. All
persons, with certain exceptions, who
remain in the Colony for more than
7 days are required to register them-
selves under the REGISTRATION OF
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms
of Registration giving the particulars
required may be obtained at the G.P.O.
and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non compliance is a
fine not exceeding \$50.

**NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE CO.**
WHICH HAS COVERED THE SHIPS OF
OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LTD.,
and
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS
ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUND at 31st DECEMBER, 1914.
\$23,970,567.
I—Authorized Capital \$5,000,000
Subscribed Capital \$2,500,000
Paid-up Capital \$2,437,000
II—Fire Fund \$3,837,047
III—Life & Annuity Funds \$17,567,550
Sinking Fund Account \$123,230
\$23,970,567
Revenue Fire Branch \$2,381,456
Life and Annuity \$1,141,683
Branches \$37,239
Revenue Marine Department \$478,946
Other Receipts \$5,338,228
The Accumulative Funds of the various
Branches are separately invested, and, by
Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet
the claims under the respective Depart-
ments of the Company's Business.
**SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.**

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAY
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 2.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
2.45 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
NIGHT CARS
3.30 p.m. and 9 p.m. 4.30 p.m. to 11.00
p.m. every half hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of
an hour.
SUNDAYS
8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.30 p.m. to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.30 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
6.30 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SUNDAYS

Extra Car at 12 midnight.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings,
Des Voeux Road Central.
Bicycles and parcels tickets available for
all cars not already full running at the
times stated in the Company's time tables,
but not for special cars, can be obtained
on application at the Company's Office.
The General Manager will be pleased to
assist in any way.
Special car has been made to Peak
by the Company's Office or by the
Company's Office or by the Company's Office.
**JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SONS,
General Managers.**

BUSINESS NOTICES.

W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.
ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS.
KOWLOON BAY.
Steam and Motor Vessels,
Steel Building Work of every Description,
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT
CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the following revised Passage
Fares between Hongkong & Canton will come into force on 25th March, 1918.

	Dayboats.	Nightboats.
Saloon, Single	\$5.00	\$7.00
Return	8.00	12.00
and Class, Single	2.00	1.80
Deck	1.00	.90

In addition to the above, for the convenience of the travelling public a special
1st Class Return Ticket at Hongkong Currency \$11 and Chinese Currency \$11.80
available one way by Railway and the other by the Company's vessels will also
be issued.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Sailings:—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m.
From Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 4 p.m.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

Sailings:—To Macao daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays 9 a.m.) and
2 p.m. (Sundays 1 p.m.).
From Macao daily at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. (Sundays 3 p.m.).

Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Mansions,
or from Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son, Booking Agents, Hongkong.



OUR GIANT LAVENDER TALCUM

Is rapidly becoming as popular
as our well-known Lavender
Water. Blended with the
Purest and Softest Powder, is
the Sweet Fragrance of Lavender,
and the Effect on the Skin
is Delightfully Cooling and
Soothing.

1-lb. Size Price \$1.00.

**A. S. WATSON &
CO., LTD.,**

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Tel. 16

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd.

Established 1883

MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE Manila ROPE

STRAND	CABLE LAY	4 STRAND
1" to 16"	5" to 15"	3" to 10"
CIRCUMFERENCE	CIRCUMFERENCE	CIRCUMFERENCE

Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length

Price, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to
Shewan, Tomes & Co. General Managers.

Hongkong, April 11, 1918.

THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.

(NOW RECONSTRUCTED)

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON
FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have
over thirty years' experience. We own two Slipways and can accommodate any craft
of 200 tons long.

Works Office, 48, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong. Telephone No. 450
Shed Office, 200, Des Voeux Road, Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. 3
Estimated furnished on application
WONG PING WA, Manager

Hongkong, April 1, 1918.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD.
BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
—THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY—
—OF HONG KONG LTD.—
AGENTS:
—TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS—
"TAIKOO"
—SUTHERLAND & SONS—
—TELEPHONE NO. 212—

ST. GEORGE'S DAY FUND.

"THE WITNESS FOR THE
DEFENCE".

Repeat Performances:

THURSDAY, 25th inst.
SATURDAY, 27th inst.
at 9.15 p.m.

ORDINARY THEATRE PRICES:

Booking at MOUTRIE'S from FRIDAY, 19th inst. at 9 a.m.

Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Half Price to Pit & Gallery.

DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS FOR THE FAMOUS

HUDSON
AND
OVERLAND
MOTOR
CARS
GREY
DAVIDSON
MOTOR
CYCLES

TELEPHONE 482

COME AND INSPECT

BEST CARS IN THE COLONY FOR HIRE.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.

PORTLAND CEMENT

In Casks of 37½ lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

GENERAL MANAGERS

THE HONGKONG HOTEL AND GRILL ROOM

J. H. TAGGART

MANAGER

THE PEAK HOTEL.

1,500 Feet above Sea Level.

15 Minutes from Landing Stage.

Under the Management of—

Mrs. BLAIR.

THE GREAT BATTLE IN FLANDERS.

SEVERE FIGHTING CONTINUES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

BRITISH OFFICIAL REPORTS.

SEVERE FIGHTING ON LYS BATTLE-FRONT.

STRONG ENEMY ATTACKS REPULSED.

London, April 19.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

There was severe fighting on the
greater part of the Lys battle-front.
Strong attacks which followed the
bombardment from the La Bassée
Canal to the Lys River, eastward of
St. Venant, were all repulsed, with
extremely heavy losses. We captured
200 prisoners. The struggle
is particularly fierce in the neigh-
bourhood of Givenchy, where deter-
mined enemy efforts have failed.
The fighting here continues. The
enemy's artillery is active on the
whole of this front.

Further attacks which developed
later in the morning, southward of
Kemmel, were repulsed.

THE ATTACK ON GIVENCHY FAILS.

SEVERE ENEMY LOSSES.

London, April 19.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

We repulsed the hostile attacks,
reported to be progressing, yesterday
morning, southward of Kemmel, and
our artillery and machine-gun fire
broke up attacks this evening, in
same locality.

The night was comparatively quiet
on the whole British Front, save for
reciprocal artillery activity on the
battle sectors.

Minor enterprises, at different
points, yielded a few prisoners and
machine-guns.
Regiments of six German Divisions
participated in the unsuccessful
attacks, yesterday, on the Givenchy-
Saint Venant sector. The fighting
at Givenchy, as elsewhere, ended in
the complete repulse of the enemy,
who, after most determined and most
costly assaults, only secured a
limited footing at one or two points
in our more advanced defences.

Our artillery inflicted heavy casual-
ties before the attacks opened, and
the enemy losses in to-day's fighting
were equally severe.

FRENCH TAKE THE OFFENSIVE.

POSITIONS CARRIED.

London, April 19.
A French communiqué states:—
We attacked, this morning, the
enemy positions on both sides of the
Aire on a front of four kilometres,
between Thennes and Mailly-Raineval.
We appreciably progressed
east of the Aire, while, westwards,
we carried the greater part of
Benevent Wood, advancing our lines
to the outskirts of Bastie. South-
wards, we reached the western slopes
of the heights dominating the Aire.
We took 500 prisoners, including
15 officers.

It is confirmed that an enemy raid,
attempted yesterday evening, east
of Caubert Wood, was of a desper-
ate character for the enemy. We
found over 40 German corpses and
captured 20 prisoners.

LATER.

A French communiqué states:—
There was a somewhat violent
reciprocal bombardment in the
Castel Mailly-Raineval region.
We destroyed, during the night,
some machine-gun nests on the
front of yesterday's attack in which
we have, so far, taken 600 prisoners,
including 20 officers.

We carried out a successful sur-
prise attack north of Benevent and
brought back prisoners.

A REVIEW OF THE SITUATION.

London, April 19.

The change of front of the German
attack to the region between Given-
chy and East Robecq has found no
weak spot in the British resistance
and the close of yesterday's fight-
ing found the British line still in-
tact. There was only one point in
the new battle area where the enemy
gained anything, namely, opposite
the Hill of Hinges where he suc-
ceeded in bridging La Bassée Canal,
but the only Germans who crossed
came as prisoners. This new Ger-
man attack in the direction of
Bethune was obviously intended to
protect his flanks, if he wishes to
drive further northwards. The
enemy is trying to secure La Bassée
Canal with the object of safeguarding
his troops round Bailleul and simul-
taneously imperilling the British in
the French coalfield near Bethune.

Generally speaking, the British
battle-line is more secure than it
has been for days, justifying the
belief that the enemy may be held
in his present positions. The arrival
of French support is regarded as most
important. They are described as
splendid seasoned men. The sight
of long blue lines marching up the
roads rejoiced the British, giving a
fresh sense of security, and the news
of a French aggressive stroke south
of Amiens has still further heartened
anxious watchers at home.

The British withdrawal east of
Ypres was due to the German ad-
vance from the south along the Lys
Valley threatening the communica-
tions of the Ypres Army. Thus the
distance this Army would have to
retraverse if the enemy looked like
breaking through the Cassel-Kemmel
line of heights has been reduced.

As a result of yesterday's fighting,
the enemy looks less like breaking
through than he did, and though the
retirement from the Ypres sector is
regrettable, yet the enemy are no
nearer securing possession of the
important heights between them and
the coast. They have failed to get
Givenchy, and are still no nearer
Hazebrouck, whose capture is neces-
sary to the enemy's plan of turning
the line of the heights. The struggle
in the north centres before Mount
Kemmel, a rugged wooded hill,
attacks on which have already cost
the Germans very dearly. Their
masses advancing in the open were
mowed down. The enemy here is
trying to break a way beyond
Metezen, west of Bailleul. Al-
though we abandoned Metezen and
Wyschaete, the enemy's position is
most uncomfortable. Metezen is
merely a "No Man's Land." The
German outposts were unable to
advance beyond the north side of
the village.

It cannot be said that the
general situation is less anxious, but
undoubtedly there is increasing con-
fidence in the unity of command, the
effects of which cannot be fully ap-
preciated in these early stages of
the series of great battles. There
is still expectation of a renewed
German thrust at Amiens, and
French Correspondents speak of
enormous enemy concentrations be-
tween Arras and Amiens.

Meanwhile enemy propaganda is
spreading broadcast among Neutral
reports of depression and war-weari-
ness in the United Kingdom and
Dominions which is strongly in
variance with the real feeling here,
and they are simultaneously con-
ducting a campaign of newspaper
articles, and speeches in Germany
telling of the necessity for
huge indemnities from the Western
Powers in addition to armaments.

(Continued on Page 8.)

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG-TRAMWAY COMPANY,
LIMITED
(INCORPORATED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Hongkong Tramway Company, Limited will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Company, Limited, Pedder Street, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of April, 1918, at 12 o'clock Noon to transact the ordinary business of the Company.

By Order of the Board,
W. E. ROBERTS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 9th February, 1918. [235]

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY,
LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Hongkong Ice Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Pedder Street, Victoria, Hongkong, MONDAY, the 8th day of May, 1918, at 12 o'clock Noon when the subjoined resolutions which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 15th day of April, 1918, will be submitted for Confirmation as special resolutions:—

(1) That it is expedient to effect an amalgamation of this Company with the Dairy Farm Company, Limited and that with a view thereto this Company be wound up voluntarily and that Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Limited be and they are hereby appointed Liquidators for the purpose of such winding up.

(2) That the conditional Agreement submitted to the meeting for the amalgamation of this Company with the Dairy Farm Company, Limited upon the terms (inter alia) of the acquisition by that Company of the complete undertaking, business, goodwill and property of this Company in return for the issue to this Company of 52,000 Shares of the nominal value of \$7.50 each credited as fully paid up (being eight shares of \$7.50 each share of that Company of the nominal value of \$7.50 each of this Company) and of the issue by the Dairy Farm Company Limited to Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Limited, the General Managers of this Company (upon their entering into restrictive covenants which have been agreed upon and by way of bonus as compensation for their loss of office as General Managers of this Company) of 2,000 shares of the Dairy Farm Company Limited of the nominal value of \$7.50 each credited as fully paid up be and the same is hereby approved and that the Liquidators be and they are hereby authorised pursuant to Section 156 of the Companies Ordinance 1911 to adopt the said Agreement and carry the same into effect with such (if any) modification either before or after the execution thereof as the said Liquidators may think expedient.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to 10th May, 1918, both days inclusive. Dated the 18th day of April, 1918.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.
General Managers. [333]

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,
MACAO.

NOTIFICATION.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that during two months, commencing from the date of publication of this Notification in the "Boletim Oficial," TENDERS for "STUDY OF WATER SUPPLY" in this Colony will be received. The tenders addressed to the Council of Administration of Public Works must be received in this Office within the above-specified time.

The Conditions of the Work are open for inspection in the Portuguese Consulate all week days.

THE ENGINEER DIRECTOR,
FARIA & MAIA.
Public Works Department,
Macao, 5th April, 1918. [226]

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

APPLICATION has been made to the Directors of this Company by Mr. WALTER AUGUST GRAHAM of Hongkong (deceased) a Duplicate Certificate of Sixty Shares in the Company or other Certificate or Certificates in lieu thereof upon the statement that the Original Certificate No. 1900 for shares numbered 2677, 2684 and dated 11th January, 1909, has been LOST or DESTROYED. AND NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that if within 30 days from the date hereof no claims or representation in respect of such Original Certificate is made to the Directors they will proceed to deal with such application for a Certificate.

M. MANUK,
Secretary.
Dated 4th day of April, 1918. [228]

THIRD LIBERTY LOAN.

THE SUBSCRIPTION LIST for the THIRD LIBERTY LOAN of U.S. \$10,000,000 carrying interest at 4 1/2 per cent per annum, closes in America on 4th May, 1918. The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development is prepared to receive applications up to 29th April on the following terms:—

1. On application.
2. On 21st May.
3. On 11th June.
4. On 1st July.
5. On 1st August.
and will also grant loans against this security.
Hongkong, April 10, 1918. [232]

INTIMATIONS

WANTED.

CHIEF ENGINEER for a Chinese Steamer, B. of T. or Foreign 1st Class Engineer's Certificate essential. Apply Box 2002.
C/o 'CHINA MAIL' LTD.
Hongkong, April 15, 1918. 325

WANTED.

TWO MARINE ENGINEERS, with Shop experience to act as Workshop Foreman, also a Foreman Marine Boiler-Maker and a Foreman Ship Carpenter to take up duties in Shanghai. Address all communications to
X. Y. Z.
C/o 'CHINA MAIL' Office.
Hongkong, April 10, 1918. 319

WANTED.

EUROPEAN LADY, resident or daily, to look after 2 children of 7 and 8 years.
Apply—
Mrs. GALE,
109 The Peak.
Hongkong Mar. 28, 1918. 282

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE UNDERSIGNED have Removed to No. 71, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL near corner of Foutinger Street.
WING SUN & CO.
High-class Tailors and Outfitters.
Tel. 467.
Hongkong, April 15, 1918. 327

DRY-CLEANING.

BEFORE putting away your winter clothing have it DRY-CLEANED to prevent damage from moths, silverfish, grease spotting, etc. The tripling cost repays itself in the economy effected.

All work done under special process by an expert. Satisfaction guaranteed.

THE EASTERN DYEING

AND

DRY-CLEANING CO.,

J. N. MEHTA,
Agent.
HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDING. 315

ASAHI BEER



SOLE AGENTS:
MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA.
Telerecord 230 & 155

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON.

15, Morrison Hill Road.

LESSONS IN CHINESE

Mr. GUY FAY, a Chinese graduate, earned in the United States and returned to Hongkong in 1911. He has a good method of teaching European to learn the Chinese language, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He also has a good knowledge of Mathematics & English. Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write to "The China Mail" Office or direct to No. 121, Wellington Street, 2nd Floor. [125]



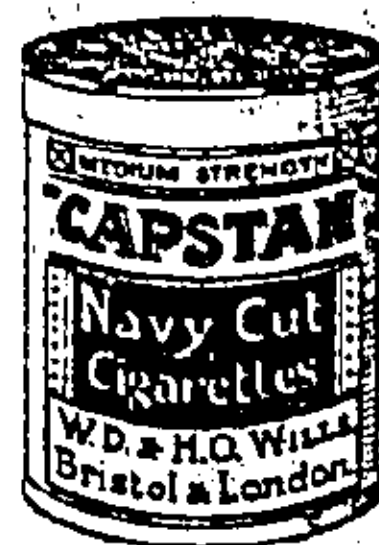
THE CIGARETTE OF DISTINCTION

ACKNOWLEDGED BY THE CONNOISSEUR TO STAND ALONE FOR PURITY AND CHARM OF FLAVOUR

CAPSTAN
NAVY CUT CIGARETTES

Sold by
ALL LEADING TOBACCONISTS

PACKETS
OF
10's



TINS
OF
50's

"Capstan" Cigarettes are sold in the following packings:—

Cartons of 10,
Oval packets of 20,
Airtight tins of 50, also

MAGNUMS in tins of 50 cigarettes.

This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

AMERICAN CABLES.

[NAVY COMMUNICATIONS SERVICE TO MANILA.]
GREAT SUCCESS OF THE LOAN CAMPAIGN.

WASHINGTON, April 14.
More than 100 communities claim the honor of having first completed their allotment for the Third Liberty Loan. All completed their quotas within a few minutes after the official opening of subscriptions on Saturday, April 13. More than 60 communities have reported over-subscriptions thus far. The national total cannot be given yet, because of the impossibility of tabulating returns fast enough.

In view of the heavy subscription, Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo proposes that the goal be raised to twice the present figure of \$10,000,000 and that the number of subscribers be increased to 20,000,000.

A LIST OF ESSENTIAL INDUSTRIES.

WASHINGTON, April 14.
The War Industries Board has issued a list of manufactures which are most vital for the success of the war and to which priority in fuel supply and transportation facilities have been assured. The essentials named include:

Aircraft, ammunition, training camp equipment, small arms, chemicals, cokes, electrical equipment, explosives, farm implements, fertilizer, bricks, food, guns, hemp, jute, cotton, iron, steel foundry tools, mine equipment, magazines, newspapers, oil refineries, oil wells, public utilities, railway equipment, refrigeration, seeds, bunker coal, ships supplies, soap, tannery, tin, plastic, wire, rope and wire. Additions to this list will probably be made.

The board believes that the people will readily acquiesce to limiting the use and manufacture of non-essentials if it becomes necessary, since the winning of the war is now considered to be paramount to all private considerations.

THE ANTI-SUBMARINE CAMPAIGN.

WASHINGTON, April 14.
The greatly diminished number of sinkings by U-boats last week is considered significant and is regarded as a natural result of the improved methods of combating submarines which have been adopted.

The U-boat menace is now regarded as permanently checked at the fitting moment when America is exerting every effort to send a large number of additional troops overseas.

AMERICAN SUBMARINES CROSS THE ATLANTIC.

WASHINGTON, April 14.
Secretary of the Navy Daniels in a speech at Cleveland intimated for the first time that United States submarines are operating overseas.

It is now stated that these submarines made the trip across the Atlantic during wintry gales which drove them far from the contemplated courses, but all arrived safely at their destinations.

ADDITIONS TO AMERICA'S NAVY.

CHICAGO, April 14.
Secretary of the Navy Daniels in a speech delivered here said that 1,270 vessels with an aggregate tonnage of 1,055,116 have been added to the United States Navy during the past year. He added that "784 smaller vessels are building" and that plants are working night and day building destroyers.

GERMAN-AMERICAN ALLIANCE DISBANDED THROUGHOUT U.S.

WASHINGTON, April 14.
Branches of the German-American Alliance throughout the United States are dissolving following the decision of the national organization to disband.

BELGIAN RELIEF.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., April 11.
Seventy thousand persons bought forget-me-not bouquets on the occasion of King Albert's birthday, the funds being turned over for Belgian relief. This city also gave more than a ton of binoculars for the navy's use against submarines.

BIG LOAN TO GREECE.

WASHINGTON, April 14.
A loan of \$44,000,000 has been promised to Greece when the Greek Government authorizes it.

TAFT AND WALSH HEAD NEW WAR LABOUR COUNCIL.

WASHINGTON, April 14.
President Wilson has appointed W. H. Taft and F. P. Walsh as heads of the new War Labour Council which will mediate disputes between workers and employers in war industries.

TO FIX VALUE OF SILVER.

WASHINGTON, April 14.
Virtual fixing of the world value of silver at a dollar an ounce is regarded as probable if Congress enacts a law proposing the melting of 23,000,000 silver dollars for export use, trade balances, and purchasing of bullion at a dollar an ounce.

DROP TOOLS TO FIGHT.

WASHINGTON, April 14.
According to advice from the French battle line, American engineers, discharging their tools, valiantly withstood the German initial offensive near Yvon, slaughtering the enemy in masses until their machine guns became red-hot.

They then withdrew slightly. Sickened by the carnage, but maintaining their positions, they fought until relieved.

The British official statement commenting upon the incident says: "They held on by their teeth."

There were 447 American casualties in the six days preceding April 8. This is believed to include the engineers.

The Man Who Gets There

Is the man who has blood—rich red blood—and plenty of it—in his body.

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND

makes blood—lots of it—life giving, brain nourishing, strength replenishing blood.

OF ALL CHEMISTS

Prices \$1.25 and \$2.25

1,055,116 have been added to the United States Navy during the past year.

INTIMATIONS

G. FALCONER & CO., LTD.

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS.

Hotel Mansions.

Agents for ADMIRALTY CHARTS

ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES.

KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.

BENSON'S ENGLISH WATCHES.

ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers

High Class English Jewellery

KAIPING COAL

INDUSTRIAL AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES

FOUNDRY AND SMELTING COKE

FIREBRICK AND FIRECLAY

FOR ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO

ODDWELL & CO., LTD., QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, HONGKONG, OR

KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION, TIENTSIN, NORTH CHINA

THE EVER POPULAR
HOUSEHOLD REMEDY

Which has now borne the Stamp of Public Approval for

OVER FORTY YEARS.

ENO'S
FRUIT SALT

PLEASANT TO TAKE.

REFRESHING AND INVIGORATING.

IT IS VERY BENEFICIAL IN ALL CASES OF

Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation,

Errors in Diet—Eating or Drinking, Thirst,

Giddiness, Rheumatic or Gouty Poison,

Feverish Cold, with High Temperature

and Quick Pulse, and Feverish Conditions

generally. It is everything you could wish

as a simple and Natural Health-giving

Agent.

Prepared only by

J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'Fruit Salt' Works, London, England

SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STORES EVERYWHERE

PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

executed at the Offices of

THE "CHINA MAIL" LTD.,

5, Wyndham Street.

THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

Codes Used: A1, A.B.C. Fifth Edition, Engineering First and Second Editions, Western Union, and Watkins.

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,

Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained

workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light steel work manufactured by the above process.

Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, etc., etc.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS -					
NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH ON KEEL BLOCKS	ENTRANCE BULKHEAD	DEPTH OVER MILL AT ORBITARY SPILLWAYS	RISE OF TIDE REALIG 1 SLIP	
A. WLOOY					
No. 1 Dock (Kowloon)	70'	6' 10" 10' 6" 10'	11'	7'	11'
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Hughes & Hough
AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT.
General Auctioneers
Share, Coal and General Produce
Brokers and Commission
Agents.
PROPRIETORS
"To-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.
Codes used
Bentley's
A. B. C. 4th & 5th Editions.
A 1 Telegraphic Code.
Telegraphic Address
"MERION" HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),
on
WEDNESDAY,
the 24th April, 1918, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
An Assortment of
TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, BRASS AND TEAK TWIN BEDSTEADS, CURTAINS, CARPETS, &c., &c.,
AND AN ASSORTMENT OF
USEFUL HOUSEHOLD GOODS,
As follows:—
Arm-chairs and Chesterfield Sofas, Card Tables, Upholstered Suites, &c., Bed-room Furniture, comprising Double Brass and Brass-mounted Bedsteads, Teak Twin Bedsteads, Sideboards, Dinner Waggon, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Tea and Occasional Tables, &c., Dinner Services, Crockery, Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, &c., Bath Room Fittings, Sundry Electro-Plated Ware.
Electric Bedding Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, Blackwood Furniture, including large Blackwood Screen with 6-Coloured Panels, Side Tables, Chairs, Cabinets, &c., &c., Engravings, Pictures, Kinkosan and Brass Vases, &c., &c., Tennis Poles and Net, Iron safe, Several Carpets, &c., &c.
3 PIANOS.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, April 17, 1918. 236

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Administrator of the Estate of WILLIAM CHARLES PUGHMAN deceased to sell by Public Auction,
on
MONDAY,
the 23rd day of April, 1918, at 12 Noon, at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTIES
Situate at Ma-tau-kok, Kowloon, in the Colony of Hongkong and registered in the Land Office as Kowloon Inland Lot No. 1104 and Kowloon Inland Lot No. 1105.
The Properties consist of:—
Lot 1.—All that piece or parcel of ground situate at Ma-tau-kok in the Dependency of Kowloon and Colony of Hongkong and registered in the Land Office as Kowloon Inland Lot No. 1104.
This Lot has an area of 150,000 sq. ft. or thereabouts and is held for the unexpired residue of the term of seventy-five years (renewable) created therein by an Indenture of Crown Lease dated the 28th day of November, 1901 subject to an annual Crown rent of \$380.
Lot 2.—All that piece or parcel of ground situate at Ma-tau-kok aforesaid and registered in the Land Office as Kowloon Inland Lot No. 1105.
This Lot adjoins Lot 1, has an area of 45,000 sq. ft. or thereabouts and is held for the unexpired residue of the term of seventy-five years (renewable) created therein by an Indenture of Crown Lease dated the 28th day of November, 1901 subject to an annual Crown rent of \$350.
Messrs. WILKINSON & GRIST,
Solicitors,
9, Queen's Road Central
or to
Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers,
8, Des Vaux Road,
Hongkong, April 16, 1918. 230

BRIDGE SCORERS
In Blocks of 50 SHEETS.
30 cents each.
Four for One Dollar.
Obtainable at
The CHINA MAIL LTD.
8 Wyndham Street.

AUCTION.
PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),
on
WEDNESDAY,
the 24th April, 1918, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
An Assortment of
HOUSEHOLD LINENS, &c.,
Comprising:—
Single and Double Plain and Hemstitched Sheets, Pillow Cases, Bed Quilts, Table Cloths, Pure Linen Damask Serviettes, Bath Sheets, Bath Towels, Turkish Towels, Blankets, &c., &c.
Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, April 17, 1918. 237

FOR SALE
FOR SALE.
"GALESEND," 109 THE PEAK, 6 Rooms.
Apply C. H. GALE,
P. W. D.
Hongkong, Mar. 28, 1918. 277

FOR SALE.
THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
MOTOR YACHT
Built 1916, had very little usage.
Hull Teakwood
Length, water-line 39' 9"; over all 35'
Beam 7'
Draft 3'
Motor "Scorpio," Heavy duty 14 H.P.
Complete with Lavatory, Refrigerator, a Suit of Sails, and all Accessories.
Price and full particulars may be had from the Undersigned.
Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Jan. 9, 1918. 27

TO LET
TO LET.
FURNISHED HOUSE No. 41 The Peak, for the Summer months.
Apply—
C. McL. MESSER,
Police Officer.
Hongkong, April 12, 1918. 244

TO LET.
RESIDENTIAL FLAT in Prince's Building.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, April 8, 1918. 309

TO LET.
NO. 3 CANTON VILLAS, Kowloon.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, April 8, 1918. 310

TO LET.
OFFICES in York Building.
HOUSES on Shamshen, Canton.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.
Hongkong, August 2, 1917. 3003

TO LET.
A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
Four roomed house in Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCIAL CO., LTD.
Alexander Buildings,
Hongkong, August 21, 1917.

QUEEN MARY'S NEEDLEWORK GUILD.
HONGKONG BRANCH.
IN CONNECTION WITH THE WAR CHARITIES.
The following letter has been received and will, we are sure, be read with much interest by Hongkong members:—
Queen Mary's Needlework Guild, Friary Court, St. James's Palace, S.W.I., February 14th, 1918.

Dear Mrs. HICKLING:—
Her Majesty the Queen has read with much interest the report you were kind enough to send in your letter of December 18th, and she is delighted to think that you have taken up the idea of working for Mesopotamia with so much energy. I beg to thank you on my own behalf for the kind congratulations of your Committee upon the honour that I have received from His Majesty the King. I feel that it is an honour that must be shared by all the members of the Guild, who now, I am proud to say, number over 60,000.—Yours truly,
(Signed) ANNIE LAWLEY,
Hon. Secretary.

That the work done by the Guild is very much needed and appreciated, the following extracts from letters testify:—
"I am writing to thank you for the note of comfort I have just received from you for distribution among my men. They are, have been, or will be (I may not say which) in the front line trenches, and the things could not have come at a more opportune time."
"I will not endeavour to put into words my gratitude, because I could not adequately do so. People at home do not, cannot, and cannot be expected to understand the hardships and discomforts our lads go through, all day and every day, week in and week out. As the weeks go on now, the weather will be getting more trying and the warm things will make a great difference."
"I hope and beg that, if at any time you have any socks or shirts to send to anyone, you will remember my boys. They will always be deeply grateful for whatever you send them."

"I have much pleasure in acknowledging receipt of four boxes of comforts sent by you, coming as they did whilst the Battalion are in the trenches. I cannot say how very much they were appreciated, and on behalf of all ranks please accept our most grateful thanks."
"Thank you very much for your letter and the promise of socks for my men, which I have now been advised, are on their way, and they will be very welcome. We have been having a tough time, but have done very well, and I like to think that when we get out, whatever happens, they will at least have warm comfortable socks, for which many thanks. At the moment this is rather an inferno, consequently correspondence is difficult."
"The hole arrived about a week ago, and their share was issued out to the men at the guns after they had been standing knee-deep in mud and pouring rain all day and were soaked through. The men were so awfully grateful for them that they all went to bed directly they had had their rum, and they told me that that night they had had their best sleep for weeks. As for the drivers, I cannot say for certain as I have not left the guns for three weeks, but I am certain they appreciated them as there is about a yard of good stiff mud all over the wagon line, and a lot more in the wet patches."

"Coming at a time when the weather is very wet and cold, the socks, which the men say were the best they have ever had, were a godsend."

"I have appealed to you twice before for 1,000 pairs of socks, and the Queen Mary's Guild has been so prompt and so generous in its response, that I make bold to appeal to you again."

All sock-makers are reminded that, owing to the increasing scarcity of wool, the legs of socks should not be made more than 9 1/2 to 10 inches long.

ALICE D. HICKLING,
Hon. Sec. Q.M.N.G.
Hongkong Branch.

THE FORTY YEAR TEST.
An article must have exceptional merit to survive for a period of forty years. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy was first offered to the public in 1878. From a small beginning it has grown in favour and popularity until it has attained a world wide reputation. You will find nothing better for a cough or cold. Try it and you will understand why it is a favourite after a period of more than forty years. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy not only gives relief, it cures. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

GERMANY'S METHODS OF INCREASING HER POPULATION.

The question which is presented to Germany of increasing her population for war purposes has been answered in many ways. The first, in order of time, was the authorized and systematic ravishing of the women of Belgium and of France and the sending of the offspring from this official and brutal debauchery into Germany, to form part of the future "defence of the Fatherland." The deportation of the men of Belgium is another phase. These men will, of course, never return if Germany can prevent it, and so will constitute an effective increase in the male population. But they will either voluntarily or through compulsion form some sort of liaison with the surplus women of Germany and produce offspring which in twenty years will be available fodder for powder. As the excess of Germany's female population is now great and will be still greater after the war, this will prove also a ready means for providing for this surplus.

We next find the German references to the so-called lateral marriages. There are hundreds of thousands of young women in Germany, capable of bearing children, who are at present unmarried because of the absence of their husbands at the front. To German efficiency this is a waste of human material. God would not have endowed women with such an important function if it had not been intended that she should use it. And to what better use than for the Fatherland? Therefore, Germany proposes a "lateral" marriage. A man, married or unmarried—it is immaterial, only if married he must get his wife's permission—is encouraged by the Government to form a temporary union with one of the neglected women (who must also obtain her husband's consent) whose consort is at war. This union must last until a child is born, when it automatically is to cease, the child being either retained by the mother or sent to an institution to be reared that he may form a unit in the future national defense. It is an admirable German scheme, quite typical of the German mind which suffers agony at the sight of anything idle that is susceptible of use.

The next development concerned the women who have been widowed through the war and the men who have been so crippled as to be of no further use in the war. The burghermasters of the various German towns have been instructed to obtain a list of all war widows in the districts controlled by them, and a list of all crippled and disabled men. These are then to be placed in papers known to be read by women generally, for wives for the deserving cripples. Thus, playing the role of Cupid, the beneficent Government will bring together Venus and Adonis, and as is stated in official instructions, sow the seed of a new generation which will, in the fullness of its manhood, take upon its shoulders the national defense.

It is somewhat difficult for us to conceive how in this enlightened age a supposedly civilized nation can so foul the beauty of motherhood, so depreciate the great moral value of its womanhood, as to turn the whole community into an official human stock farm by making simply how to raise out of its women a list of indication of the moral slough into which Germany has descended, so that we need no longer wonder either at the crimes committed by the German soldiery against the women of France and Belgium, or at the complete breakdown of German morality. Finally, in the discussion of population, we come to Germany's purpose in Africa. One of the terms of peace which Germany will insist on will be, in case of a negotiated peace, the restoration of her African colonies, or in case of victory, the surrender to her not only of the colonies which she possessed previous to August, 1914, but those of England, France and Belgium as well. This, indeed, is already being openly advocated in the German Press. The colonial troops, it is argued, have proven their great value in this war in two ways. First, they have been a material addition to the forces in Europe and have given an excellent account of themselves on the European battlefield. Secondly, they can be made thoroughly competent to defend their own land against any attacks to which future wars might subject them. In at least one of the German papers commenting on the plan of repopulating Africa, it was openly stated without effort at concealment that the basic idea was a preparation for the next war. The question of population is also inextricably entwined about the reduction of Germany's allies in the German Press. The status of German vassals, Germany has seen to it that, financially, she controls their destinies. This is true now in every economic sense; after the war it will be true in a commercial sense as well. The principal object in this has been, and continues to be, not alone the wealth which exists but the fighting population as well, since through the control of the material resources the absolute subservience to Germany domination is in the case of Turkey in particular, in every sense absolute. This the Kaiser has carefully and skilfully contrived to bring about, since Turkey is the most important link in

the German chain of influence. It is not merely because the longer section of the Baghdad Railway runs through the Turkish Empire. The most potent element in the Turkish population—25 million people—almost half as large as that of Germany. Place this population under German rule for twenty-five years, permit Germany to mobilize and train and control its latent resources in man power and we shall, at the end of that period, see a military force of more than three million men—perhaps indeed double that number—fully equipped and ready to be thrown into a new battle of Europe. The completion of the railroad between the Taurus Mountains and the Persian frontier—which roads have already been under construction for some years—will cause the problem of the transportation of these troops to any European theatre one of simple solution.

We may, then, sum up the situation as it will exist twenty years after the close of the present war, somewhat as follows: provided the Allies do not succeed in dictating all the terms of peace, Germany's territory unsullied by the present war, will have in large measure recovered from its effects, while, with her continental enemies so bitterly ravaged by the war, even the process of regeneration will scarcely have got well under way. The mobilization of her men power, and that of her allies will place an army of 17 million men, all German-trained and German-equipped, under the German command, to be thrown against one-fourth of that force in Europe. This time the struggle will be short. There will be no miscalculation, no Marne, no Verdun. Then will the real German attack come. Bamberg-Bagdad but Cairo Bagdad—benevolent and out of the apparent downfall of the present war will spring the World Power of which the Pan-Germanic League has been dreaming since 1870 and of which Bernhardi wrote in 1912.

It is to be observed, too, how all this synchronizes with the peace efforts which at certain periods Germany has put forward. Germany was told at the Marne that she was not to be permitted to win the war. This message was emphasized when, after a triumphal march through Russia, her army was pinned down definitely on the Nivna River behind the great Tirul Marsh. Then it was that the first peace overture was made. But the effort was weak, and the Western Allies had not begun to fight, so the offer fell on sterile soil, and Germany pulled in her horns and bided her time for a more auspicious occasion, an occasion which she later attempted to create (from an article in the "World's Work" entitled "How Germany is Preparing for the Next War," by J. B. W. Gardiner).

NOTICE
Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL much regret that for the first time for a hundred years war conditions prevent many of their products being shipped to India. They much appreciate the letters they are receiving; and in reply would state that it is fully recognised here that under the circumstances of life in India the absence of English delicacies and foods is a very real hardship. It is one of the Anglo-Indians' "little bits" in the war.
Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL will take care that not a day shall be lost in forwarding supplies when a return to more normal conditions permits. In the meantime they trust that those who have been accustomed to rely on their products will be good enough to accept this explanation.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.
Sole and a claim to
DIARRHŒA, and is the only Specific in CHOLERA and DYSENTERY.
Chlorodyne is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.
CONVINCING MEDICAL TESTIMONY WITH EACH BOTTLE.
None Genuine without the words Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne on the Stamp.
Sold by all Chemists. Prices in England, 1/11; 2/9; 4/6.
Sole Manufacturers: J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd., London, S.E.

"REGAL" RECORDS.
7291 A Perfect Day Teasor Dueet
7292 Somewhere A Voice
7318 When You Come Home
7319 In an Old-Fashioned Town
7335 I know a lovely Garden
7336 Island of Dreams
7331 Because
7310 An Evening Song
7310 British Boys
7310 God keep you Safe
THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.
TEL. 1322

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For Particulars, apply to
S. KAWATE,
Manager,
No. 1, RAFFLES STREET, HONGKONG.

THE NEW PANCH REMEDY, THERAPION No. 1, THERAPION No. 2, THERAPION No. 3
of all kinds, especially for shipbuilding and engineering works. Largest and best assorted stock in the Colony.
SINGON & CO.
(ESTABLISHED A.D. 1860).
HONG LUNG ST. PHONE 515.

METEOR GARAGE
Sole distributors of
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Automobiles for Hire and for Sale at reasonable Price.
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In charge of
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Specialists to
Physicians, Missionaries and Students.
Toric Lenses, Invisible Bifocals, Crookes Lenses and all kinds and styles in frames, Pince nez and Protection Glasses.

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of all kinds, especially for shipbuilding and engineering works. Largest and best assorted stock in the Colony.
SINGON & CO.
(ESTABLISHED A.D. 1860).
HONG LUNG ST. PHONE 515.

WATSON'S HYGIENOL

A HIGHLY CONCENTRATED AND PERFECTLY SAFE
DISINFECTANT.

The best preventative of

INFECTIOUS AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

SOLD ONLY BY

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

TEL. 16.

To-day's Advertisements

ORGAN RECITAL

BY

MR. E. J. CHAPMAN,

ON

MONDAY, 22nd inst.,

at 6 p.m.

Vocalist:

MRS. A. G. GORDAN.

UNION CHURCH,

Kennedy Road.

Collection in Aid of Organ Fund.

[345]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received in-

structions to sell by Public Auction,

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

on

FRIDAY,

the 27th April, 1918, at 10.30 a.m.,

at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,

Des Vaux Road, Corner of

Ice House Street,

Baincocks, Alpaca Jackets, Cotton

Suits, Jackets, Trousers, &c., several

Tweed Suits, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c.,

Sundries.

Also

A number of GENTS' STRAW HATS,

(all new goods).

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, April 20, 1918. 346

PUBLIC AUCTION

THE Undersigned have received in-

structions to sell by Public Auction,

on

FRIDAY,

the 27th April, 1918, at 10.30 a.m.,

at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,

Des Vaux Road, Corner of

Ice House Street,

A LARGE QUANTITY OF

VALUABLE BOOKS,

Including Books on Shakespeare,

Transactions of the New Shakespeare

Society, "The Works of Shakespeare,"

the Works of Swinburne,

Tennyson, Pater, Dowden, William

Morris, Edwin Arnold, Dickens,

Merivale, &c., &c., many French

Authors including "The Works of Hugo,"

Voltaire, La Fontaine, Moliere, Racine,

Voltaire, La Fontaine, Moliere, Racine,

Racine, Voltaire, La Fontaine, Moliere,

Racine, Voltaire, La Fontaine, Moliere,

Racine, Voltaire, La Fontaine, Moliere,

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Racine, Voltaire, La Fontaine, Moliere,

Racine, Voltaire, La Fontaine, Moliere,

BIRTH.

FOLLEY.—At Shanghai on April 12, to

Mr. and Mrs. T. FOLLEY, a daughter.

HEATON-SMITH.—On April 12, at

Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. E. B.

HEATON-SMITH, a son.

PEACH.—On April 12, at Shanghai, to

Mr. and Mrs. N. W. PEACH, a son.

MARRIAGE.

FEATHERSTONE-BENSON.—On April 20,

1918, at St. John's Cathedral,

Hongkong, by the Right Rev. the

Bishop of Victoria, assisted by the

Rev. H. Copley Moyle, WILLIAM

FEATHERSTONE, son of the Rev. T.

FEATHERSTONE, of Holmes Eden,

Carlisle, to MABEL, daughter of

CHARLES BENSON, Exeter, Devon.

DEATHS.

MILLER.—On April 13, at Shanghai,

MARY BARRATT, the beloved wife

of E. D. MILLER, aged 27 years.

BERRY.—Killed in a recent action on

the Western front, Captain

SAY G. BERRY, 7th Somersetshire

Light Infantry, late manager of the

Shanghai Branch of the Representation

for British Manufacturers, Limited.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, April 20, 1918.

THE TURN OF THE TIDE.

THE news from the Western Front

during the past two days has been

distinctly reassuring. It is the view

of our own Generals, Mr. LLOYD

GEORGE has publicly stated, that

though we have lost territory we

have lost nothing vital; hence after

a month of the most terrible warfare

which the war history of the entire

world contains, we have the assurance

that our Generals in the

fighting zone are quite confident, and

that General Foch, the Generalissimo

of the Allied armies in France and

Flanders, is "absolutely confident."

This confidence in the ability of

the Allied armies to defeat the

enemy's plans depends, of course,

upon their continued ability to

oppose to the enemy onslaughts the

same indomitable and heroic resist-

ance which has blocked the path

of the enemy in the past month. We

are told in the cables to-day that

the Germans between March 21st

and April 18th had thrown into

battle no fewer than 126 Divisions.

The conclusion to be drawn from this

is that the Germans are using up

Divisions at a rate that they cannot

long maintain, while the Allies

have been using theirs "with pains-

taking economy." We may draw

from all that has been said of the

fighting during the past month that

the enemy has been playing the

Allied game. Every possibility had

been carefully weighed by the

Allied Councils and the Germans

have had to pay at an extremely

high rate for every foot of

ground they have gained. If the

enemy intends risking the lives of

men in the coming months as he

has done in the month just passed

the point of exhaustion at which our

reserves may be thrown in to the

greatest advantage will soon be

as but the early stages of a series of great battles to be fought this year, and it is perhaps well that the public should bear in mind what is said by the distinguished French General whom Reuter's Correspondent at the French Headquarters reports as saying: "The course of this battle like all others is that each side will continue to ply blow and counter-blow, endeavouring by weight of numbers or superior skill to find the weak points in the enemy's armour, each endeavouring to retain reserves sufficient to turn the scale when the decisive moment is reached." We may have perhaps a month or two to wait before that moment is reached.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The last Sunday School will be held in the Peak School to-morrow at 4.30 p.m.

The collections in St. John's Cathedral, morning and evening to-morrow, will be for the North China Flood Relief Fund.

The engagement is announced of Mr. J. A. Thomas, late manager of the R. A. T. in China, to Miss Anna Branson of North Carolina.

It is announced by advertisement that the drawing of prizes in the Tombola, will take place at the City Hall on Monday afternoon.

Only four cases of cerebro-spinal fever were reported in the Colony yesterday. Four deaths from the disease were also reported.

The Rev. Fr. T. Vander Schueren, S.J. of St. Xavier's College, Calcutta, is to lecture in the Hall of the "Catholic Union" Club on Monday at 6 p.m.

The Bishop of Victoria returned last evening from Shanghai where he had been attending the Triennial Synod of the Chinese Church. He will preach at St. John's Cathedral to-morrow morning.

Messrs. Moxon and Taylor's weekly Share report states:—The share market has been subjected to little bursts of activity, followed alternately by utter stagnation, the volume of business on the whole being quite small. Until rates can be got down to a level where buyers will be tempted we do not look for any great activity. Shanghai stocks have been the medium of a fair business, the sensation of the market there being the rise in Internationals, Lau Kung Mow, and Orientals, following on various rumours connected with either amalgamation with other Companies or outright purchase by Syndicates.

"Freddie" Huxtable, the well-known light-weight jockey, is at present in Shanghai. For some time prior to the war, says the *Shanghai Mercury*, Huxtable kept a training stable in Austria and on the outbreak of hostilities he proceeded to Odessa, where he remained until the recent troubles broke out. Getting away from Odessa he managed to work his way to Shanghai, where he arrived a few days ago, practically with only shoes, but a number of friends came forward to his assistance and he will shortly leave for Calcutta. He was seen riding some of the Ewo ponies on the Shanghai Race Course this week.

HONGKONG ST. GEORGE'S DAY FUND.

The Committee beg to acknowledge, with thanks, receipt of the undenoted donations.

Further amounts will be gratefully received by the Hon. Treasurer, c/o Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Balance as per last statement \$2,674.80

Mr. and Mrs. G. Piercy 100

Sir C. P. Clatter, C.M.G. 250

"U.C.G." 100

Hon. Mr. H. E. 200

Pollock K. C. 200

Mr. E. J. M. de Souza 100

"Mint Jolly" 14.50

\$3,439.30

J. H. RAMSAY,

Hon. Treasurer.

Hongkong St. George's Day Fund,

15th April, 1918.

When in danger and in woe

To the Tombola let's go

There to draw a lucky Spill

Possibly a prize of will

THE MAGISTRACY.

ROBBERY WITH VIOLENCE.

A Chinese pleaded not guilty when charged before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning, with robbing with violence.

Inspector Sim stated that yesterday the complainant, a young Chinese woman, was walking along Wanchai Road when the defendant came up behind her and stole three gold and pearl hair ornaments from her. Complainant alleged that the defendant seized hold of her hair with one hand, and with the other he pulled at the ornaments, wrenching a handful of her hair in the act of stealing. Alarm was given and the defendant ran into Wood Road where he was eventually arrested. When searched at the Police Station a few strands of the woman's hair and the gold ornaments were found in the defendant's pockets.

Defendant said he found the jewelry lying on the ground and he picked it up.

His Worship remanded the case until next Thursday.

AN IMPUDENT RICKSHAW COOLIE.

A rickshaw coolie was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning, with using threatening language to a private rickshaw coolie employed by Mrs. Smith of 3 Lyseum Villa, Kowloon, and also with assault.

Complainant said he was driving his rickshaw along Chatham Road towards his mistress's house when defendant came up to him and threatened him. Defendant, who had been previously employed as Mrs. Smith's rickshaw coolie, had asked witness to ask his mistress to pay defendant his wages. Witness told him that he did not get the money and the defendant assaulted him. Defendant also threatened him that if he continued in Mrs. Smith's service he would kill him.

Defendant denied having assaulted witness. He only told witness to boycott his mistress as she refused to pay him his wages. He said he had been working for Mrs. Smith for six days and did not receive any pay.

Inspector Gordon said the defendant left Mrs. Smith's service without giving any notice. Last night Mrs. Smith complained to him that there were other men besides the defendant threatening her coolie.

Mr. Wood sentenced the defendant to six weeks' hard labour.

AN ASSAULT CASE.

Four Chinese were charged before Mr. Wood this morning, with assault.

Inspector Gordon said the trouble started over a gambling debt in Yau-mai recently, and all feeling reached such a pitch that when one of the men who was sent to hospital as the result of the fight, it gave occasion for a quarrel, and a fight took place in which over 40 men were involved. Defendants were the only ones the Police were able to arrest. The others escaped.

Mr. Wood remanded the case until next Tuesday, bail being fixed at \$100 each.

THE DEPORTATION ORDINANCE.

POWERS OF LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHALLENGED.

A Full Court will sit in the Supreme Court, on Tuesday next, before which Li Hong Mi, a solicitor's clerk, who was ordered to be deported, brings actions against the Attorney General, the Secretary for Chinese Affairs and the Captain Superintendent of Police.

The plaintiff's action against the Attorney General embodies a prayer for a declaration by the Court that the Legislative body have no power to pass a deportation ordinance.

With regard to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs and the Captain Superintendent of Police the plaintiff claims that the treatment meted out to him by these officials is not authorised by the Ordinance.

The hearing is expected to last for several days.

Tumble Tumble Little Spill.
How I wonder what you will
Are there prizes there for me
Camouflaged so carefully!

BOWEL COMPLAINT IN CHILDREN.

DURING the summer months children are subject to disorders of the bowels and should receive the most careful attention. As such as "artificial looseness of the bowels," "cholera," "diarrhoea," "dysentery," "colic," "cholera," and "diarrhoea" should be given. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

WEDDING AT THE CATHEDRAL.

FEATHERSTONE-BENSON.

The marriage took place, this morning, at St. John's Cathedral, of the Rev. W. T. Featherstone, Chaplain of the Missions to Seamen and the future Headmaster of the Diocesan Boys' School, to Miss Mabel Benson. The Bishop of Victoria officiated, assisted by the Rev. H. Copley Moyle. A large number of friends attended the Cathedral, amongst whom were the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G., and the Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G. The Cathedral was tastefully decorated with palms and the service was fully choral. Mr. Denton Fuller, R.R.C.O., officiating at the organ.

The Bride was given away by Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe and was attended by Master Hugh Lander, youngest son of Bishop Lander, and the Rev. C. P. Shann acted as best man.

The Bishop concluded the ceremony by delivering a short address to the bridal pair who, after signing the register, left the Cathedral to the strains of Mendelssohn's Wedding March and a peal of bells.

NEW J.P.'S.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Justices of the Peace for the Colony of Hongkong:—

William Adamson.
Edward Lewis Agassiz.
Robert Baker.
Charles Edward Hartnell Beavis.
Francis Bolmer Lyon Bowley.
Hugh Frank Campbell.
Thomas Dalling.
Edgar Davidson.
Herbert Johnson Geddes.
Edward James Grist.
John Scott Hastings.
George Andrew Hastings.
Charles Alexander Hooper.
Ho Wing.
Henry Thomas Jackman.
Charles Bolmer Johnson.
Robert Horne Kotewall.
Herbert William Looker.
Stewart George Newall.
William Nicholas.
Adio Maria de Londres Soares.
Matthew John Denman Stephens.
Mervyn Pallonji Tahai.
Perman Tanzer.
Seen Wan Tai.
Charles David Wilkinson.

The name of Mr. George Macdonald Young is restored to the List of Non-official Justices and the name of Mr. Wilfred Vincent Miller Koch is transferred from the List of Official Justices to the List of Non-official Justices.

SHANGHAI SPRING RACES.

INCREASE IN ENTRIES.

The entries for the Spring Races show an increase of no less than 322 as compared with last year. The comparative figures are:—

FIRST DAY.
Monday, 18th May, 1918.

1.—The Paper Hunters' Cup 1917. 1918.
2.—The Criterion Stakes 28 32
3.—The Griffin's Plate 41 46
4.—The Cathay Cup 25 26
5.—The Poo-ma-tine Cup 44 46
6.—The Hart Legacy Cup 27 27
7.—The Jockey Cup 20 24
8.—The Kiangsu Cup 20 28
9.—The Eclipse Stakes 43 50
10.—The Chilli Cup 15 31
11.—The Hongkong Plate 41 67

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

DISTINGUISHED FRENCH GENERAL INTERVIEWED.

"NOTHING DISQUIETING IN THE PRESENT SITUATION."

LONDON, April 19. — Reuters' Correspondent at the French Headquarters, telegraphing yesterday, says:—
I interviewed one of the foremost French Generals, who commanded in the great fighting ended on the 18th inst., in which three French Divisions held up thirty enemy Divisions for ten days. He declared unreservedly that there was nothing disquieting in the present battle situation; on the contrary, we had every ground for confidence both in Picardy and Flanders. The Germans would continue to dig weary Divisions into battle until the moment of exhaustion arrived. The course of this battle was like all others: it was essentially the same. Each side would continue to dig, blow and counter-blow, endeavouring by weight of numbers or superior skill to find the weak points of the enemy's armour, each endeavouring to retain reserves sufficient to turn the scale when the decisive moment was reached.

The General said: After four years we are only now within sight of a decisive point. As the Germans have still got in France, unused reserves and fresh Divisions, the battle will proceed and the next shock must be expected as soon as the flood pouring in through Baillart Gap towards Hazebrouck is checked. The battle might continue for a month or more but the enemy would be held until his reserves are exhausted and his numerical superiority worn down to vanishing point. Then our turn would come, with the help of the American Divisions.

In conclusion the General spoke with entire confidence as regards positions lost and announced in last evening's British communiqué. He described them after a rapid glance at the map as one of the inevitable fluctuations of the front and expressed unbounded faith in the British Army. During the retreat across the devastated region two British corps operated under him. He spoke in warmest praise of their fighting spirit. Despite the tremendous butting they received he said the British fought like madmen. He was specially grateful for the co-operation of the British artillery placed unreservedly at his disposal and concluded: "The Germans are consuming Divisions at such a rate that they cannot last. We have used ours with pains-taking economy; nevertheless we hold the enemy."

The Correspondent then analysed the German strength as follows:—

The Germans possess about 240 Divisions but we must allow for the existence of others from reserves. There are 200 enemy Divisions on the front in France and Belgium, 105 of which have already been engaged in the offensive. Twenty of the Divisions in France are Luft-sturmtruppen, holding quiet sectors, principally in the Vosges, and cannot be employed in Picardy or Flanders. It is certain the enemy has other entirely fresh Divisions to use on our front and also Divisions distributed on the Eastern Fronts, therefore we must reckon for the appearance of another 70 enemy Divisions on our battle-front. At the present rate of consumption in German Divisions, this will take about another six weeks' fighting.

When the enemy began the battle he prepared for very heavy losses, especially of officers, arranging for the latter by spare cadres accompanying the artillery transport and trains, in order immediately to fill up the casualties. This precaution was necessary because, departing from their rule that enemy officers must lead the men into battle it is noteworthy that the Germans are endeavouring by every possible means to spare the lives of the remaining regular officers, and an enemy battalion now takes the field with only two regular officers. The rest are reserve officers who have gained their origin in a manner that marks an epoch in the development of the German Army.

One Guard Regiment lost, in the recent battles, 28 officers in a few days and finished up with a non-commissioned officer in command of the battalion.

The moral of the German troops is suffering under three main causes, namely, severity of losses, overweight of our artillery and the cold. We know of Divisions in which the losses reached forty to sixty per cent. The Seventh Reserve Division, which attacked at Lassigny and Plessier-de-Roye lost about 2,000 of the field besides an unknown number of wounded. Also 800 prisoners were captured by the French.

The Division attacked in column of regiments so that two regiments were attacking side by side, with a third in reserve, and was practically annihilated. The losses of other units was hardly less terrifying.

One superiority in guns keeps the enemy in a perpetual state of discomfort, reinforced by inclement skies, and we find no more enthusiastic entries in prisoners' diaries about marching into the gardens of France in the Spring. What we do find are entries about the reprehensible habit of the French *Poilus* of always falling on their feet in the matter of the positions of their guns and the weather.

Boche soldiers, now, are not allowed to write home but are still allowed to receive letters. To-day I saw one written by a friend from Essen to a soldier, the principal news item of which was that boys of the 1919 class, who are now eighteen years old, have to report to the Military Authorities, between March 18 and April 12. Youths of the 1919 class have been captured in the recent battles. It is their first appearance on the front. In France, boys of this class are, this month, being called up for their preliminary year's training.

A message received by way of correction, says:—The figure of 105 enemy divisions given in this message is apparently a telegraph error. It has been officially stated that 126 enemy divisions have participated in the battle since March 21st down to April 18th.

M. CLEMENCEAU COMPLETELY CONFIDENT.

LONDON, April 19. — A message from Paris says that M. Clemenceau expresses complete confidence in the result of military operations.

GERMAN REPORTS.

LONDON, April 19. — A wireless German official message states:—

Following the retreating enemy, we captured Zonnebecke and drove back the enemy behind Steenhook. A counter-thrust southward of Blankart Lake was checked by our forward movement.

We gained ground northward of Lys taking over 2,500 prisoners during the past few days and numerous machine-guns.

A strong French thrust northward of Flirey singularly failed.

LONDON, April 19. — A wireless German official message states:—

Strong French attacks north-westward of Moreuil singularly broke down.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

SUCCESSFUL RAIDS AND AERIAL WORK BY BRITISH.

LONDON, April 19. — A British official message from Italy states:—

The Manchesters and South Staffordshires both successfully carried out raids last night, killing 30 Austrians and taking 22 prisoners. Our losses were very slight. Fine weather yesterday enabled much aerial activity and there was heavy air-fighting. We carried out several long-distance reconnaissances. We destroyed eleven enemy machines and drove down another out of control. The anti-aircraft guns brought down a further machine to-day. All our machines returned.

NEW MEDICAL SERVICES INSPECTOR.

LONDON, April 15. — Major-General Sir William Babbie, V.C., has been appointed Inspector of Medical Services and temporary Lieut.-General.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

BRITISH MONITORS BOMBARD OSTEND.

LONDON, April 19. — The Admiralty announces that British monitors, on Wednesday night, bombarded Ostend and the batteries in the vicinity. Owing to bad weather it is not yet possible to obtain accurate information as to the results.

The enemy batteries replied but without hitting our ships.

One or two enemy destroyers, yesterday morning, fired in the direction of Dunkirk and then retired quickly.

A DESTROYER SWEEP IN HELIGOLAND BIGHT.

Our destroyers, on March 23, during a sweep of the Heligoland Bight, captured and sank three armed outposts, taking the crews prisoners, consisting of three officers and 60 men. We suffered no casualties.

SUBMARINE WARFARE.

BRITISH REPLY TO THE GERMAN NAVAL MINISTER.

LONDON, April 18. — The Admiralty has communicated to Reuters' Agency the following reply to Admiral von Capelle's statement in the Reichstag:—

The figures quoted by Admiral von Capelle—from which his deductions as to the cable were drawn—are entirely misleading and contrary to fact. Admiral von Capelle states that something over 2,000,000 gross tons were built annually in the past ten years, including Allied and enemy countries. The actual figures are 2,330,351 gross tons. Admiral von Capelle adds: "The entire output to-day cannot be more, owing to labour and material difficulties." The actual world's output, excluding enemy countries, amounted to 2,700,000 gross tons and the output is rising rapidly.

Admiral von Capelle tries to raise confusion as regards the figures 3,000,000 and 2,000,000 tons and the actual output last year. Everyone knows that no forecast was ever given that 3,000,000 tons, or even 2,000,000 tons would be completed last year. Three million tons is the ultimate rate of production which, as the First Lord stated in the House of Commons, is well within the present and prospective capacity of the shipyards and marine engineering works of the United Kingdom.

Admiral von Capelle still relies upon exaggerated figures of losses. The average monthly loss of British ships last year, including mine risk, was 331,000 gross tons, whereas Admiral von Capelle bases his argument on an average loss from submarines alone of 600,000 tons monthly. The figures for the last quarter ended March 31st which will be published shortly will vindicate the statements as regards the continuance of the drop in the rate of loss.

The First Lord has already assured the House of Commons as regards the adequacy of the supply of steel to give the desired output and at the present time all the shipyards are fully supplied with it.

MAN-POWER BILL RECEIVES ROYAL ASSENT.

LONDON, April 19. — In the House of Lords, the Man-Power Bill passed through all stages and has received Royal Assent.

THE MAN-POWER BILL.

LONDON, April 19. — The only alteration in the Man-Power Bill made by the House of Lords and accepted by the Government and the House of Commons was that all men exempted after April 30, except in the case of protected industries, must join the Volunteers.

THE EXCLUSION OF THE CLERGY.

The Bishops of Lincoln, Salisbury, Chichester and Bristol write to the Times protesting strongly against the exclusion of the clergy from the Man-Power Bill, affirming that the Archbishop of Canterbury's expression of regret in the House of Lords at the withdrawal of the clause was a whole.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, April 20. — Silver is quoted at 47s. 6d. Sellers are holding back and the market is firm.

GERMANY'S TREATMENT OF BELGIUM.

A SYSTEM OF SLOW TORTURE.

LONDON, April 19.

Mr. Balfour, speaking at a dinner to the British and Belgian Commerce Delegates, said, despite the infamous treatment of Belgium by Germany in the early days of the war, which will evermore be an indelible blot on German history; what is not equally well-known and ought to be known is the treatment to which Belgium has deliberately subjected Belgium during the occupation. The system of slow torture was even more horrible than the outrages of the invading army, although perhaps less dramatic than the first outrages which made the blood of the civilised world run cold. The Germans have set themselves to ruin the trade, the manufacture and the capacity, for it, of their friendly neighbour, whom they are bound by treaty to protect.

Germany has joyfully declared that if peace were to come to-morrow it would be many months at the lowest estimate, before Belgian intelligence, capital, industry and enterprise, could again interfere with their German rivals and further they had cold-bloodedly stripped Belgium of everything in the way of plant, raw material and machinery of production on which industry depends.

Belgium was among the leading European nations as regards mining and other industries and manufactures and nothing exceeded the cynicism with which this operation was carried out, inflicting a far deeper and more difficult injury to her than the destruction of agricultural prosperity. It was the business of the Allies to remedy this gross wrong and Great Britain and America would do their utmost in this direction.

RECRUITMENT OF COLONIAL CIVIL SERVANTS.

A MOST GRATIFYING RESPONSE.

LONDON, April 15.

In the House of Commons, replying to Sir R. J. Price, Mr. W. A. S. Hewins, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, stated that, every possible facility for enlistment, and in suitable cases, for obtaining commissions had been afforded to civil servants and others militarily eligible in the Colonies and Protectorates, and the response had been most gratifying. Ceylon had furnished a separate unit and the Eastern Colonies had released as many men as could possibly be spared. The principle of substitution had been resorted to as far as possible, but in tropical Colonies, few men and fewer women were available as substitutes for men of military age.

HOLLAND'S EXPENSES DUE TO THE WAR.

BIG LOAN PROPOSED.

AMSTERDAM, April 19.

In the Second Chamber, the Finance Minister declared that in consequence of Holland's financial position, the most drastic measures were necessary, and he suggested raising a loan of one-and-a-half milliard florins to cover the war crisis expenditure which had already exceeded one milliard florins.

The Finance Minister stated that he hoped the army could be partly demobilised when the big offensive in the West concluded and Holland's dangers were lessened.

INDIA AND THE MAN-POWER QUESTION.

SMILTA, April 19.

The Viceroy has cancelled his tour and arrives here with Mr. Montagu (Secretary of State) when a conference will be held in connection with Mr. Lloyd George's appeal for increased war efforts.

CALCUTTA, April 19.

Surrendranath Banerjee and other responsible Bengal leaders have notified the Viceroy of their readiness to make the fullest sacrifice to guard the sacred soil of the motherland of the Empire and have circulated representative Bengali advocating modified conscription for the duration of the war.

FRENCH HIGH MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

PARIS, April 18.

General Belin has been appointed the French Representative on the Inter-Allied War Committee at Versailles in succession to General Weygand who remains of Generalissimo Foch's principal collaborator.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE GREAT STRUGGLE.

HOMERIC VALOUR OF BRITISH TROOPS.

LONDON, April 18.

Reuters' Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, says:—

The Germans, this morning, developed an attack on a long front, between Givency and Boloch, pressing hard towards Givency. They are apparently drawing in fresh reserves. In the course of the great battle more than thirty enemy Divisions have so far appeared. It is certain that the German Command is exploiting every success by a most prodigal expenditure of man power, not counting the cost.

In the great German attack yesterday our troops fought with Homeric valour, against tremendous numerical odds. Our troops are fighting in the same irresistible manner in the battle between Givency Forest and Nieppe, which is now progressing.

For nearly a week the German gains in the Battle of Flanders have been limited to the smallest and terribly costly advance. At certain points, if he measures the extent of his gains by the price paid, he certainly must be looking gloomily at the bold contours from Cassel to Messines which he is practically bound to attempt to take.

A BRILLIANT BELGIAN VICTORY.

The attempt to break through the Belgian front south of the Forest of Holtbaert, was probably inspired by the discovery of our withdrawal in the Paschendale region and the consequent assumption that there would be some disorganisation at this part of the line.

The attack has been repeated to-day, the enemy being doubtless misled as being defeated by about half his own number by the Belgians.

The past week's struggle has been more purely a battle of infantrymen than might have been anticipated in such a war of movement. Apparently the Tanks, armoured cars and cavalry have not been in action on either side. We are now down to a sheer contest of man power, swaying with ceaseless attack and repulse, with the vital issue carried to the anxious problem as to whether our powers of endurance can wear down the repeated bull-rushes of vastly superior numbers, before a decision is reached.

All night long a most intense bombardment prevailed and was probably accounted likely to forestall all resistance, but the Germans speedily found they were mistaken, for the Belgians put up a fight ranking as one of the epics of their splendid story, finally driving back the Germans in confusion and taking more than 600 prisoners. The front of this brilliant victory was a stretch of six kilometres between Kippe and Langemarck.

ENEMY GUNNERS SUFFER HEAVILY.

The harassing fire of our artillery upon enemy communications has greatly increased in intensity. The Germans suffered heavy losses in gunners—thus, on April 15 the 133rd Field Artillery Regiment had four of its guns knocked out by our batteries, all the personnel but two being casualties, and one battery of the 61st Reserve Field Artillery lost all five of its officers and most of its non-commissioned officers and gunners.

SUCCESSFUL RAID BY FRENCH.

LONDON, April 18.

A French communiqué says:—In the region of Corbeury, our fire dispersed a strong enemy detachment attempting to reach our lines.

After heavy artillery preparation the enemy launched several *coupes de main* in Champagne, on the right of the Meuse, east of Caurieres Wood and in the direction of Dambloup. We repulsed all attacks and took prisoners.

We carried out several successful raids north west of Rheims and in Lorraine and took prisoners.

BRITISH AND FRENCH COHESION NOWHERE BROKEN.

PARIS, April 18.

A semi-official message states:—Yesterday was a day of defeat for the Germans, who hoped by desperate efforts to overwhelm the British. This plan was baffled and the French are now effectively co-operating.

Half the German Divisions available on the Western Front have already been engaged for nearly twenty-six days, and the British and French cohesion is nowhere broken and no decision has been reached.

It is a contest of endurance and we are justified in asking whether the tactical advantages gained by the Germans are not disproportionate to their efforts and whether they will be able to continue to the finish!

THE NEW WAR MINISTER.

FRENCH PRESS COMMENT.

PARIS, April 18.

The Press regards Lord Milner's appointment as an indication of the British Cabinet's intention to pursue the war in the most intensive manner. The papers dwell on Lord Milner's hearty support of measures conducing to the closest British and French military co-operation.


(Continued on Page 6.)


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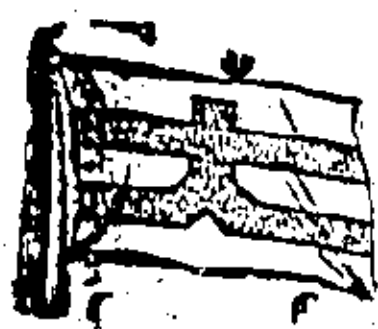
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NEWCHOWANG	HWIN KUT	Apr. 22, at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	SUTYANG	Apr. 22, at 3 p.m.
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SHANGHAI	THAISANG	THURSDAY, Apr. 25, Daylight
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KING'S BUILDING.

Telephone Nos. 2374 and 2375.

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. Co.

STEAM FOR

STRAITS, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, AND LONDON.

Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer carrying His Majesty's Mails will be despatched from this port as usual taking Passengers and Cargo for the above ports. Passengers' accommodation in the connecting vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed in this steamer proceeding via Bombay and there transhipped to the connecting steamers for Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 3 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, sailing dates etc. apply to

E. V. D. PARR,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, Nov. 23, 1917. 2318

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

From SAN FRANCISCO via HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS AND MANILA.

THE Steamship "SHINYO MARU,"

The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for counter signature, and to take immediate delivery of Cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on SATURDAY, 20th April, 1918, at 5 p.m. will be landed at Consignee's risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown.

Storage charges will be assessed on all Cargo remaining undelivered on 24th April 1918, at 5 p.m.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No claims will be recognised after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godown.

All claimed and damaged Cargo will be landed into the Company's Godown, where they will be examined on 26th April, 1918, at 10 a.m.

No claim will be recognised if filed after the 2nd May, 1918.

T. DAIGO,

Manager.

Hongkong, April 18, 1918. 842

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MARTIN'S APIOL-STEEL PILLS

A French Remedy for all irregularities. Thousands of Ladies every day are cured of PAIN in the womb, of that most cruel and dangerous enemy to women, called "MARTIN'S APIOL-STEEL PILLS". All Cases and more and more cured. MARTIN'S, Chemist, Southampton, Eng.

JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear

MADE

TO

ORDER

CHERRY & CO.

PRUDER STREET.

Opposite Hongkong Hotel.

Telephone No. 691.

Hongkong, March 20, 1918.

Clear Your Complexion While You Sleep

WEATHER REPORT.

WEATHER REPORT.

ongkong Rainfall for the 24

forecast for the 24 hours ending
on the 31st April:—

1. South coast of China be

ongkong and Hainan: The 22

CHURCH SERVICE

SUNDAY AFTER EASTER, 21ST

Deum; Oakeleys in F; J
Stewart (25th morning): F

responses, Ferial; Psalms,
Medley: Magnificat. Wo

Union Church, Kennedy Bldg.
Sunday Services, April 21st

Evening Service at 6 p.m. Hymn
16 605 837 371

St. Andrew's Church, Kov

Benedictus, Barnby; Hymns:

Smart; Nunc Dimittis.

— **1998** —

teacher: Rev. A. H. Harris.

Weekly Services.—Sunday: Bre

Saturday, Prayer Meeting, 6 p.m.

edneys, 5.30 p.m.

Sunday Morning Service, 10:15 a.m.
Sunday Evening Service, 7:15 p.m.

Sunday Evening, Gospel Meeting

ment.

leave at 6, 7 and 9.30 a.m.
High Mass at 8 a.m.

1990

OUTWARD MAILS

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

For	DATE	
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung	Sunday,	21st, 9.00 A.M.
Saigon	Sunday,	21st, 9.00 A.M.
Straits, Ceylon, India via Dhanushkodi, Lourence Marques, Cape Town and *Europe	Sunday,	21st, 9.00 A.M.
Bangkok	Sunday,	21st, 8.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	Sunday,	21st, 8.00 A.M.
Japan via Nagasaki	Sunday,	21st, 8.00 A.M.
Weihaiwei and Tientsin	Monday,	22nd, 5.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Tuesday,	23rd, 5.00 P.M.
Shanghai, North China, Japan via Kobe, Honolulu, Canada, United States, Central and South America and EUROPE via San Francisco	Wednesday, 24th, Registration	9.45 A.M. Letters 10.30 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy, Formosa, via Takao and Auping	Thursday, 25th,	7.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	Thursday,	25th, 1.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Friday,	26th, Noon
Philippine Islands	Friday,	26th, 2.00 P.M.
Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, Canada, United States, Central and South America and EUROPE via San Francisco	Saturday, 27th, Registration	9.45 A.M. Letters 10.30 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	Saturday, 27th,	2.00 P.M.
Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Europe, Canada via Victoria, United States, Central and South America via Seattle	Monday, 29th, Registration	11.45 A.M. Letters 12.30 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Tuesday, 30th, Saturday, 31st May,	Noon Registration 2.00 P.M.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Aden, Egypt and *Europe	Sunday, 31st May, Letters	9.00 A.M.

The Parcel Mail will be closed on Saturday 4th May at 5 p.m.

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.		SINGAPORE RUBBER SHARE MARKET.	
HONGKONG, 25th APRIL, 1918.		MESSRS. FRASER AND CO'S QUOTATIONS.	
11 A.M.		SINGAPORE, March 27th	
BANKS.			
Hongkong Banks	\$500 s.	Alor Gajah (81)	3.35 3
Malacca Straits C.		Amal Malay (y. pd.)	2.75 3
Canton Ins.	\$325 b.	Ayer Hitam (89)	13.00 15.
North China Ins.	T. 120 1/2	Ayer Kuning (81)	1.00 1.
Union Ins.	\$800 m.	Ayer Molek (81)	2.00 2.
Yangetze Ins.	\$220 ex 73 b.	Ayer Panas (85)	5.0 6
First INSURANCE.		Dalpoynie (81)	5.0 5.
China Fire Ins.	\$133 b.	Bassett (81)	1.00 1.
Hongkong Fire Ins.	\$300 b.	Bukit Jelotong (81)	0.50 C.
SHIPPING.		Bukit Katil (81)	0.80 0.
Douglases	\$38 1/2 n.	Bukit Timah (84)	10.00 12.
H.N. Steamboats	\$22 s.	Bukit K. B. (81)	0.75 0.
Indo-China (Pref.)	\$32 1/2	Changkat S'ang (83)	6.25 6.
Do. (Def.)	\$150 s.	Glenely P ns. (81)	1.80 2.
Shells	\$120 n.	Haytor (83)	7.00 8.
Star Ferry	\$27 1/2 s.	Indragiri (85)	5.0 6.
REFINERIES.		Jeram (81)	1.20 1.
China Sugars	\$31 b.	Jimah (81)	1.40 1.
Malacca Sugars	\$29 1/2 b.	Kelenak R. (83)	5.00 6.
MISCELL.		Kempas (82)	7.25 7.
Kailan Mining Adm.	40/- b.	Lonas (85)	5.50 6.
Langkats	T. 16 b.	Malacca Rhoda	2.05 2.
Batu	\$26 5/8 s.	Malakoff (82)	3.80 4.
Tronoh Mines	35/- b.	Mandai-Tekong (81)	0.60 0.
Urat Capians	15/- b.	Mergani (83)	6.00 6.
DOCKS, WAREHOUSES, GODOWNS, &c.		New Serendah (82)	4.00 4.
H. & K. Wharf	\$24 s.	Nyalas (85)	5.50 6.
H. & W. Dock	\$125 n.	Payan (83)	11.25 12.
Shai Des'	T. 106 n.	Pantai (81)	1.25 1.
H. Horris & BUNTING.		Pulan Bulang (816)	3.75 4.
Central Estates	\$80 n.	Ponggor (81)	0.75 0.
Hongkong Hotels	\$87 1/2 b.	Radella (85)	9.75 10.
Hongkong Lands	\$35 b.	Sandycroft (82)	2.00 3.
Hampbreds	\$37 1/2 b.	Scudai (85)	5.75 6.
Kowloon Lands	\$25 n.	Semburong (81)	0.25 0.
West Point	\$78 n.	Sungei Bagar (82)	3.15 3.
COTTONS.		Tambalak (81)	0.90 1.
Ewe Cottons	T. 131 b.	Tapah (410)	12.50 15.
Kung Yiks	T. 16 s.	Tekong Anson (85)	1.00 1.
Shanghai Cottons	T. 140 s.	Tralafar (82)	1.00 1.
Yuzepsozooos.	T. 60 b. & 60 s.	Ulu Pandan (81)	0.60 0.
Orientals	T. 53 1/2 s.	Unised Malacca (81)	0.90 1.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
China-Rubber	\$9 n.		
China Lights	\$41.15 n.		
China-Providents	\$7.25 b.		
Dairy Farms	\$20 n.		
Cements	\$9 s.		
Hongkong Electric	\$49 b.		
Hongkong Loans	\$230 n.		
H.K. Tramways	\$25 b. & 23 s.		
H.K. Tramways	\$6 b. & 62 s.		
Peak Tramways (Old)	\$80 s. n.		
do. (New)	\$60 b.		
Steam Laundry	\$400 s.		
Water-boats	\$11 n.		
Watsons	\$5.60 b.		
Porella	\$8.00 n.		
H. & K. Steel Foundry	\$10 n.		

EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, April 18, 1918.

On London—

Bank, Wire	...	3/11
On demand	...	3/12
30 days sight	...	3/14
4 months sight	...	3-2
Credits, 4 months sight	...	3-2
Documentary, 4 months sight	...	3-2

In Paris—

On demand	...	427 1/2
Credits, 4 months sight	...	442

On New York—

On demand	...	743
Credits, 60 days sight	...	—

(In Bombay—

HONGKONG TIDES

The tide-tables given below have been compiled at the National Almanac Office in London from the result of the analysis of observations taken by means of automatic tide-recording machine in Water Police Basin at Taim, Suva during the years 1949-50.

The zero of the table corresponds to the zero of the sounding in the Admiralty Chart, which has been found to be 4.3 inches below mean sea-level.

To obtain the depth of water on the tide gauge at the Victoria Naval Yards add 4 feet 4 inches, and on the gauges at Lamua 4 feet, to the tide height in inches to the height given in the table.

April 21st. to 26th, 1950.

Clear Water				Low Water			
Date	Hour	Height	Depth	Date	Hour	Height	Depth
Mon.	21	2.5	6.8	Mon.	21	2.5	6.8
Tue.	22	2.5	6.8	Tue.	22	2.5	6.8
Wed.	23	2.5	6.8	Wed.	23	2.5	6.8
Thurs.	24	2.5	6.8	Thurs.	24	2.5	6.8
Fri.	25	2.5	6.8	Fri.	25	2.5	6.8
Sat.	26	2.5	6.8	Sat.	26	2.5	6.8

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